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7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
8 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

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10 WILLIAM E. BROWN,  
11 Plaintiff,  
12 v.  
13 R. AMIS, et al.,  
14 Defendants.

Case No. 16-cv-00603-HSG (PR)

**ORDER REOPENING ACTION**

Re: Dkt. No. 36

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16 On February 4, 2016, plaintiff William E. Brown, a state prisoner presently incarcerated at  
17 California State Prison–Sacramento, filed this civil rights action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 regarding  
18 incidents that took place at Pelican Bay State Prison (“PBSP”), where he was previously  
19 incarcerated. On December 29, 2016, the Court screened plaintiff’s first amended complaint and  
20 found that, liberally construed, it stated cognizable religious practice claims. The action was  
21 ordered served on three defendants at PBSP.

22 By order filed March 3, 2017, the Court granted plaintiff’s request to stay the instant action  
23 pending resolution of competency proceedings related to a criminal case brought against him in  
24 Del Norte County Superior Court. In said order, the Court advised plaintiff that within thirty days  
25 of the date the competency proceedings were concluded, he could file a motion asking the Court to  
26 lift the stay.

27 Plaintiff has filed a motion requesting to proceed on his claims, which the Court construes  
28 as a motion to lift the stay. Plaintiff does not indicate whether competency proceedings have

1 concluded. It is nonetheless apparent that plaintiff seeks to proceed with this action. Accordingly,  
2 the action will be reopened.

3 **CONCLUSION**

4 For the foregoing reasons, the Court orders as follows:

5 1. Plaintiff's request to lift the stay is GRANTED, and the Clerk shall reopen the file.

6 2. In order to expedite the resolution of this case, the Court orders as follows:

7 a. No later than **91 days** from the date this order is filed, defendants must file  
8 and serve a motion for summary judgment or other dispositive motion with respect to the claims  
9 found to be cognizable in the Court's December 29, 2016 order of service. If defendants are of the  
10 opinion that this case cannot be resolved by summary judgment, defendants must so inform the  
11 Court prior to the date the motion is due. A motion for summary judgment also must be  
12 accompanied by a *Rand* notice so that plaintiff will have fair, timely, and adequate notice of what  
13 is required of him in order to oppose the motion. *Woods v. Carey*, 684 F.3d 934, 939 (9th Cir.  
14 2012) (notice requirement set out in *Rand v. Rowland*, 154 F.3d 952 (9th Cir. 1998), must be  
15 served concurrently with motion for summary judgment).<sup>1</sup>

16 b. Plaintiff's opposition to the summary judgment or other dispositive motion  
17 must be filed with the Court and served upon defendants no later than **28 days** from the date the  
18 motion is filed. Plaintiff must bear in mind the notice and warning regarding summary judgment  
19 provided later in this order as he prepares his opposition to any motion for summary judgment.

20 c. Defendants **shall** file a reply brief no later than **14 days** after the date the  
21 opposition is filed. The motion shall be deemed submitted as of the date the reply brief is due. No  
22 hearing will be held on the motion.

23 3. Plaintiff is advised that a motion for summary judgment under Rule 56 of the

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25 <sup>1</sup> If defendants assert that plaintiff failed to exhaust his available administrative remedies as  
26 required by 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(a), defendants must raise such argument in a motion for summary  
27 judgment, pursuant to the Ninth Circuit's opinion in *Albino v. Baca*, 747 F.3d 1162 (9th Cir. 2014)  
28 (en banc) (overruling *Wyatt v. Terhune*, 315 F.3d 1108, 1119 (9th Cir. 2003), which held that  
failure to exhaust available administrative remedies under the Prison Litigation Reform Act,  
should be raised by a defendant as an unenumerated Rule 12(b) motion). Such a motion should  
also incorporate a modified *Wyatt* notice in light of *Albino*. See *Wyatt v. Terhune*, 315 F.3d 1108,  
1120, n.14 (9th Cir. 2003); *Stratton v. Buck*, 697 F.3d 1004, 1008 (9th Cir. 2012).

1 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure will, if granted, end your case. Rule 56 tells you what you must  
2 do in order to oppose a motion for summary judgment. Generally, summary judgment must be  
3 granted when there is no genuine issue of material fact – that is, if there is no real dispute about  
4 any fact that would affect the result of your case, the party who asked for summary judgment is  
5 entitled to judgment as a matter of law, which will end your case. When a party you are suing  
6 makes a motion for summary judgment that is properly supported by declarations (or other sworn  
7 testimony), you cannot simply rely on what your complaint says. Instead, you must set out  
8 specific facts in declarations, depositions, answers to interrogatories, or authenticated documents,  
9 as provided in Rule 56(e), that contradict the facts shown in the defendants' declarations and  
10 documents and show that there is a genuine issue of material fact for trial. If you do not submit  
11 your own evidence in opposition, summary judgment, if appropriate, may be entered against you.  
12 If summary judgment is granted, your case will be dismissed and there will be no trial. *Rand v.*  
13 *Rowland*, 154 F.3d 952, 962-63 (9th Cir. 1998) (en banc) (App. A).

14 (The *Rand* notice above does not excuse defendants' obligation to serve said notice again  
15 concurrently with a motion for summary judgment. *Woods*, 684 F.3d at 939).

16 4. All communications by plaintiff with the Court must be served on defendants'  
17 counsel by mailing a true copy of the document to defendants' counsel. The Court may disregard  
18 any document which a party files but fails to send a copy of to his opponent.

19 5. Discovery may be taken in accordance with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.  
20 No further court order under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 30(a)(2) or Local Rule 16 is required  
21 before the parties may conduct discovery.

22 6. Plaintiff is responsible for prosecuting this case. Plaintiff must promptly keep the  
23 Court informed of any change of address and must comply with the Court's orders in a timely  
24 fashion. Failure to do so may result in the dismissal of this action for failure to prosecute pursuant  
25 to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b). Plaintiff must file a notice of change of address in every  
26 pending case every time he is moved to a new facility.

27 7. Any motion for an extension of time must be filed no later than the deadline sought  
28 to be extended and must be accompanied by a showing of good cause.

1           8. Plaintiff is cautioned that he must include the case name and case number for this  
2 case on any document he submits to the Court for consideration in this case.

3           This order terminates Docket No. 36.

4           **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

5           Dated: 6/20/2017

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8           HAYWOOD S. GILLIAM, JR.  
9           United States District Judge